

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

City E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of
Sunday School Course, Moody Bible In-
stitute, Chicago.
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LESSON FOR OCTOBER 29

THE VOYAGE.

LESSON TEXT—Acts 27:1-35.
GOLDEN TEXT—Commit thy way unto
Jehovah; trust also in him, and he will
bring it to pass.—Ps. 37:5.

Paul sailed from Caesarea August, A. D. 59 (Ramsey), a few days after his address before Agrippa. He reached Malta about November 15. Paul knew how to meet mobs, but none of his adventures are more outstanding than the one we are studying today. Luke, his physician, was a companion, and the historian, Josephus, states that on board the ship there were more than 600 people traveling with Paul. Paul was a man of distinction, a Roman citizen. He had his own hired house in Rome. Aristarchus may possibly have been his servant to furnish comfort for the journey. Ramsey believes Paul had received hereditary property, thus making him a Roman citizen of rank, of learning and of standing financially.

I. Fair Weather and Contrary Winds (vv. 1-12). Sidon was about 70 miles north of Caesarea on the coast of Palestine. Here Paul received liberty to go ashore and visit his Christian friends. Myra is in Asia Minor. It requires 14 days to reach this point from Sidon, a distance of about 400 miles. Here, instead of going up the Aegean sea route, often used in going to Rome, the centurion found a grain ship bound from Alexandria to Italy, and put his prisoners on board. September 1 they started for Italy. The direct course would have been westward, but the wind was contrary, and the progress was slow. On the 23d they were opposite Cnidus, the southwest point of Asia Minor, 130 miles from Myra. September 25 they entered the harbor of Fair Haven, near the middle of the south shore of the island of Crete. The first day, October 5, the day of the great atonement, was observed in this place. The question of going farther was a debatable one, yet the commander persisted, and about the 10th of October they sailed for Fair Haven.

II. The Hurricane (vv. 13-20). Taking advantage of a gentle wind they put out of Fair Haven, and almost immediately encountered the hurricane. It was perhaps hard for Paul during those 14 days to discern the wise, gentle hand of God. (Jonah 1-4). God's most faithful servants do not always find smooth sailing. (Phil. 4:6, 7; Isaiah 26:3; John 16:33), but they may, no matter how fiercely tempest tossed, know that God has not ceased to look upon them with favor. Sometimes the best thing for us to do, when thus tempest tossed, is "to lighten the ship" (v. 18).

III. The Message of Cheer: "I Believe God" (vv. 20-26). Neither sun nor stars having shone for many days, and all hope that any should be saved seemingly taken away, yet God is able to save in the darkness as well as in the sunshine, in the tempest as well as in the calm, and there was in that boat one man at least whose hope was not gone, for God had said to him, "Thou must bear witness at Rome also" (23:11). Paul's message of cheer in the midst of this despair and after they had been so long without food, immediately stamped him as a leader of wisdom and power.

Paul could make this promise because "an angel of God whose I am and whom I serve" had come to him and assured him that God would redeem the promise made two years before. This implies that Paul had given himself to prayer. Observe how one godly man can save many ungodly men (Gen. 18:22-33). God's vision came to Paul, but Paul used it for the comfort and cheer of the whole ship's company (II Cor. 1:4). A modern illustration of a similar experience was that of Mr. Moody and General Howard, returning from Europe on the steamship Spree in 1892.

General Howard relates that Mr. Moody did a great deal to cheer the passengers, by both his words and his actions, during those days of stress and storm. The darker and stormier the night, the more likely are the angels of God to appear if we are indeed his (v. 23; Cf. Ch. 18:9-23:11).

Sometimes these angels stand beside us and we do not see them, we are taken up with the darkness and the howling of the storm. It is a great thing to be able to look up to the infinite God and say, "I am his." To make this statement intelligently, and with a deep realization of its meaning will give significance and solemnity to all.

IV. Paul, the Life Saver (vv. 27-37). Paul did not stop with simply saying that God was his, but went on to say, "Whom also I serve." Many say they are God's but do not prove it by their lives of service. Paul loved to think and speak of himself as the servant of God (Rom. 1:9; II Tim. 1:3; Titus 1:1). Some of the sailors thought to launch the boat, leaving the passengers to their fate.

All the hurricanes that ever struck the sea or the ships of the sea could not prevent the fulfillment of God's promises, and Paul fully accepted the significance of God's word "fear not."

NEW BOOKS IN LIBRARY
(Continued from Page Two)
Lewis—Productive Poultry Husbandry.
Day—Productive Swine Husbandry.
Montgomery—Productive Farm Crops.
Advertising
Basford—How to Advertise Printing
Parsons—Principles of Advertising
Arrangement.

The following books are of especial interest owing to the visits of the authors to Berea last year:
Bates—From Pillar to Post; Leaves from a lecturer's note book.
Ross—Religious Significance of Home.

"The God We Trust."
"The Cross; the report of a missionary."
Cable—Amateur Garden.
"Negro Question."
Gideon's Band.
Kincaid's Battery.
"Posson Jones" and Pere Raphael.
Madame Delphine.
Bylow Hill.
Cable Story Book. Selected short stories adapted to young people in that the Creole dialect is modified and the descriptions are less involved than in the author's longer novels.
Baskerville—George W. Cable. Short biographical sketch of our well-known lecturer and author.

Science
Duncan—The New Knowledge.

Birds
Mathews—Field Book of Wild Birds and Their Music.

Chemistry
Ostwald—Principles of Inorganic Chemistry.
Getman—Elements of Blowpipe Analysis.
Newell—Descriptive Chemistry.
Cohn—Tests and Reagents.
Talbot—Electrolytic Dissociation Theory.

Agriculture
McCall—Field and Laboratory Studies of Crops.
McCall—Field and Laboratory Studies of Soils.
Yeaw—Market Gardening.
Lyon—How to Keep Bees for Profit.
Vaughan—Types and Market Classes of Live Stock.

Forestry
Levison—Studies of Trees.
Home Economics
Priestman—Art and Economy in Home Decoration.
Snyder—Human Foods.

Textiles
Vickerman—Woolen Spinning.
Matthews—Textile Fibres.
Fox—Mechanism of Weaving.

History
Gooch—History and Historians of the 19th Century.
Seignobos—Ancient Civilization.
Jaeger—Teaching of History.
Medley—Students' Manual of English Constitutional History.

Literature and Language
Lewis—Handbook of American Speech.

Bleyer—Newspaper Writing and Editing.
Lanier—Shakespeare and His Followers.

Baker—Development of Shakespeare as a Dramatist.

Glover—Poets and Puritans.

Eastman—Enjoyment of Poetry.

Jerome—Passing of the Third Floor Back. A book of short stories, one of which has been dramatized, and made famous by the actor, Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson.

Jacobs—English Fairy Tales.

Jacobs—Indian Fairy Tales.

Kipling—Jungle Book.

Kipling—Second Jungle Book.

Kipling—Just So Stories for Little Children.

Lincoln—Cape Cod Ballads. Poems which remind one of Riley's in their quaint characterization and wholesome humor.

Masefield—Story of a Round-house, and Other Poems.

Harris—Uncle Remus and His Friends.

Harris—Daddy Jake, the Runaway.

THOSE EVENING BELLS.

THOSE evening bells, those evening bells!
How many a tale their music tells
Of youth and home and the sweet time
When last I heard their soothing chime!

THOSE joyous hours are passed away,
And many a heart that then was gay
Within the tomb now darkly dwells
And hears no more those evening bells.

AND so 'twill be when I am gone—
That tuneful peal will still ring on,
While other birds shall walk these dells
And sing your praise, sweet evening bells.
—Thomas Moore.

ONE MOTHER.

HUNDREDS of stars in the pretty sky;
Hundreds of shells on the shore to-
gether;
Hundreds of birds that go singing by;
Hundreds of bees in sunny weather.

HUNDREDS of dewdrops to greet the dawn;
Hundreds of lambs in the purple clover;
Hundreds of butterflies on the lawn.
But only one mother the wide world over.

—Author Unknown.

FOR YOUNG FOLKS

A Sleepy Time Story About a
Great Soldier and Ruler.

EVERY MAN TO HIS TRADE.

Happy Experience of a Farmer With
the Head of a Mighty Empire—Gen-
erality of a Stranger—A Good Riddle.
Washday in the Nursery.

Tonight's story will be one with sol-
diers in it, said Uncle Ben to little Ned
and Polly Ann. I shall call it

THE CROOKED FURROW.

Perhaps you've heard of Napoleon Bonaparte, the wonderful soldier whose skill in fighting the enemies of France won him the love of the French people and at last made him their emperor.

One day Napoleon, with one of his officers, was passing along a country road when he saw a farmer plowing in a field.

Napoleon watched this man plowing for a minute, and then he said: "My friend, your furrow is not straight. You do not plow right."

The countryman did not know that the little man in the simple uniform was the head of the French nation, and he answered rather sharply: "If you can plow it any better let me see you do so."

Napoleon smiled. He was quite sure he could. Had he not been brought up in the country? And he took hold of the plow and started out bravely. But the furrow was nothing but a lot of zigzags, and the farmer laughed long and loud as he took the plow from the hands of the stranger.

"Every man to his trade, sir," said the farmer. "It is plain that yours is not plowing."

Napoleon put his hand into his pocket and handed the farmer a handful of gold pieces.

The man was amazed and told the next persons who passed him of his good fortune and of the stranger.

The farmer went on to tell what the giver of gold pieces looked like.

"Why, that was Napoleon Bonaparte, the ruler of all France!" the farmer was told.

Overcome now with shame at his rude speech, the farmer put on his best clothes and hurried to the palace where Napoleon was staying.

The place was so grand that the farmer almost lost his head, but when he was shown into the room where Napoleon sat and the great man was so very kind he plucked up courage to ask a favor, and that was that his son might become a soldier.

"My son cares more for a gun than a plow," the old man explained. "His furrows are no better than those of your excellency."

Napoleon agreed to take the boy and promised that he would help him to get on.

And he sent the old man home happy with another handful of money and blessing that crooked furrow that had made his fortune.

A Riddle.

What is that which is not useful to a car, yet always goes with a car—in fact, without which the car could not move? A noise.

Mother's Busy Day.

No matter how often dolly is cautioned to be sure to keep her clothes clean, it seems impossible for her to keep herself neat. Such carelessness, of course, makes lots of work for dolly's



Photo by American Press Association.

DOLLY IN A CARELESS CHILD.

mamma, and she is sorry when reminded that she is not fit to be seen. So dolly's mamma has to get busy at the wash tub to remedy matters. Next time let us hope that dolly will try hard to be tidy.

SETTLED OUT OF COURT

By M. QUAD
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Just at what hour and minute Deacon Bradley fell in love with the Widow Ludden has been preserved on the records. It was twenty minutes after 2 o'clock on a summer's day.

The deacon was a farmer and a widower, living about two miles from the village of Strongville. He had been a widower for three years and had no idea of falling in love and marrying again. His daughter, Martha, kept house for him.

The deacon was out mowing grass from the fence corner when his scythe blade struck a stone, and the point was broken off about six inches. When it was discovered what had taken place the deacon shouted out:

"Gosh all hemlock! But I went and broke my scythe, and I'll have to pay a dollar for a new one! I've got to get even with somebody to pay for this."

His daughter sat on the back steps in the shade, and she laughed at his words. When he returned to the house he was asked:

"Goin' to town to get a new blade, pap?"

"No, I hain't," he replied. "I'm goin' to town to ask the Widder Ludden to marry me."

"Awful sudden, isn't it?"

"Yes, pretty sudden."

The Widow Ludden was not wealthy, but she had enough to get along with. She was peeling potatoes at the kitchen door when she saw him drive up. She noticed that he looked rather spruce and wondered what business could have brought him there. She soon found out. The deacon came around the house, and after a few remarks about the dry weather and the tater bugs he blurted out:

"Widder, I hit a stone with the p'int of my scythe this afternoon and broke the darned old bit beyond repair. At the minute I hit the stone I thought of you. Rather curious, don't you think?"

"Yes, it was rather odd," replied the widow.

"I kinder took it that it was the hand of Providence. You see, widder, you are alone in the world, and so am I."

"Yes," sighed the widow.

"How much better it would be if we were together instead of apart?"

"Deacon Bradley, that sounds to me like an offer of marriage, but surely you don't mean it so?"

"Darned if I don't!" was the exclamation. She dropped a potato.

"Well," said the widow as she regained the potato. "You might as well get into your buggy and drive back home and forget all about the hand of Providence. I don't believe that Providence works that way."

"Waal, maybe she don't," muttered the deacon, and he walked out to the street and climbed into his vehicle and rode off home.

When the deacon had called five or six times more the Widow Ludden spoke to the constable about it and complained that the deacon was annoying her. The constable warned the deacon to haul off the chase, but received the reply:

"I am doin' nothin' agin the law. I want to marry the widder, and I am doin' my best to win her."

At length he took to calling nights—that is, he walked up and down in front of the house and even in the garden. Of course, all this provoked gossip, and the widow got so angry about it that she had him brought before the justice of the peace for making a nuisance of himself. When the justice had heard both sides of the story he said:

"My friends, I don't like to make a court case out of this. Deacon Bradley, do you think it is fair to annoy Mrs. Ludden in this way?"

"Land o' love, jedge, but I wouldn't annoy her for the world!" was the reply. "Why, I'd have my right hand cut off afore I'd do any sich thing. She don't seem to understand how much I love her."

"Widow," said the judge as he turned to her. "Did the deacon ever court you?"

"No, sir," was the reply. "He came in slambang and said he ought to marry."

"He did, eh? That's no way to win a woman. If he had come courting in the regular way, as I and most men had to court, would you have looked upon him with more favor?"

The widow mused for a moment and then replied:

"He never even squeeze my hand!"

"But I wanted to bad enough!" half shouted the deacon. "I wanted to squeeze and squeeze and squeeze, but I didn't have the spunk. If the widder will let me begin over agin!"

"Deacon Bradley," said the judge. "You are an honest, upright man. You are well off. You are lonely. The only trouble with you is that you don't know how to court a woman."

And then he turned to the widow and said:

"Widow Ludden, it seems that the deacon is a little slow, but I am satisfied that he loves you and will make you a good husband. Why don't you two try it all over agin and see if you can't come out all right?"

The two left the judge's office in company, and that very night they began all over agin, and in less than six weeks there was a wedding, and the justice said to himself:

"The law may be a mighty good thing, but common sense is a heap better."

SIX DOORS FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

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PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	FALL TERM	ACADEMY	COLLEGE
	FOUNDA- TION SCHOOLS	AND NORMAL	
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.00	7.00	7.00
Board 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 13, 1916....	\$20.05	\$22.45	\$23.45
Board 7 weeks, due Nov. 1, 1916	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term	\$29.50	\$31.90	\$32.90

"This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry."

Special Expenses in addition to Incidental Fee—Business

	Fall	Winter	Spring
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	14.00	12.00	10.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	7.00	6.00	5.00
Business course for students			

in other departments:

Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00
Com. Law, Com. Ceog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each..	2.10	1.80	1.50

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

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Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health, and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

Fall Term opened September 13, 1916. Hurry in!

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary.

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky

False Policy of Conservation in U. S. Has Throttled Water Power Development

By U. S. SENATOR JOHN K. SHIELDS, of Tennessee

The development of the water-power resources of the country is of no less importance to the people than the improvement of our waterways. Manufacture comes before commerce and transportation and it is necessary to promote and successfully prosecute it to make them possible. Power is indispensable to all manufacturing industries. Whatever creates mechanical energy which can be successfully applied in industrial operations is necessarily of great value and contributes to the wealth of the country. It has been well said that our great coal supplies and unsurpassed water possibilities for the production of cheap power in large quantities are the greatest assets which this country will have in future industrial rivalry with other nations of the world.

Mr. Herbert Knox Smith, commissioner of corporations of the United States, in his report for 1912, estimates the minimum horse power afforded by all the streams of the United States at 32,082,000 and the maximum 61,678,000, exclusive of that which can be made available by storage, which is estimated at 200,000,000 more.

ASTOUNDING as the statement may seem, and great as it apparently reflects unfavorably upon the intelligence, enterprise and progress of the American people, it is nevertheless a fact that not more than five million horse power of this vast, valuable, natural energy has been improved and made to contribute to the wealth of our people.

This is not the fault, however, of our great civil, hydraulic and electrical engineers, nor of those who have been willing to invest capital in the development of the resources of their country when a reasonable return upon the investment and protection of their property is afforded, but it is caused entirely by a false policy of conservation which for awhile exerted some influence in the congress and succeeded in placing upon our statute books certain impracticable, restrictive and confiscatory laws which have absolutely throttled and prohibited water-power development in the United States, notwithstanding the great beneficial results that are known to have followed the utilization of that power by other countries of the world.

